By the resolution of annexation, all territory fixed upon by the joint act of the two powers, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes was interdicted would it not have been obligatory upon Texas, from slavery. But of New Mexico, all that which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, embraces about one-third of the whole of New Mell, now sir, if Mexico and the United States Mell, now sir, if Mexico and the United States conjuntly by treaty might have fixed upon the slave territory, slavery and non-slavery, may encounter each other. All these difficulties are to be met. And allow me to say, are that among treaty, then all the nawer main which the limits counter each other. An increase and the privary of the limits to be met. And adopt me to say, sir, that among the first the considerations which induced me to think it of Texas must have depended is now versually and the considerations which induced me to think it of Texas must have depended in the privary of the considerations which induced me to think it of Texas must have depended in the privary of the limits to be much as the consideration of the considerations which induced me to think it the United States solely and exclusively—all was necessary to settle these questions, was the united States solely and exclusively—all was necessary to settle these questions, was the united States solely and exclusively—all which describes to the solely solely and exclusively—all which describes the solely and exclusively and exclusiv

and which relate to Texas, her boundaries, &c., and which relate to the territory not claimed by Texas, and included in New Mexico, all these questions will but tend to agitation, confision, disorder, and anarchy there, and agitation here. There will be, I have no doubt, parties at the North grying out that if the question is not get the United States fixes it in a way contrary to the desire and rights of Texas, sile might oring it before the Supreme Court of the United States and have the constitution of the united States and have the constitution of the united States and have the constitution of the supremental properties.

I could offer, as to the state of theigs there existing—I mean the act of their convention, unless that convention cappened to be composed of office holders and office seekers, &c. Now, sir, I call your attention to what they say of their situation, if my colleague will be so aind as to read for me.

Mr. Underwood read as follows:

this is one or not, I will not decide, but I will maintain that the United States are now invest dustries that the united States are now invest dustries and exclusively with the power that was in some or not, I will not decide, but I will not decide.

as to read for me.

Mr. Underwood read as follows:

"We, the people of New Mexico, in convention assembled, having elected a delegate to represent this territory in the Congress of the United States, and to urge upon the supreme government a redress of our grievances, and the protection due us as citizens of our common the protection due us as citizens of our common than the figure of the suprement and and sputtable. The general government has no right to require and indisputed and and suprement to make the figure of the suprement has no right or more figure and the suprement has no right or more figure and the suprement as a citizens of our common than the figure of the suprement has no right or more figure and the suprement as a citizens of our common that the federal government has no right or more figure and the suprement as a citizens of our common that the federal government has no right or more figure and the suprement as the suprement as a citizens of our common than the figure of the suprement as a suprement as a citizens of our common than the figure of the suprement as the suprement as a citizens of our common than the figure of the suprement as the a government undefined and doubtful in its of least to interfere with it volumerity. An excharacter, inefficient to protect the rights of the proper case may be put—one which I trust in people, or to discharge the high and absolute God never will happen to this Union—of a conduty of every government, the enforcement and regular administration of its own laws, in consequence of which industry and controlled are paralyzed, and discontent and confusion prevail whole States, as well as paral of the State, in orthroughout the land; the want of proper protec- der to save what remains from the conque tion egainst the various barbarous tribes of In- arm of the successful invader. I say such the Utahs, Cananches, and Apaches, on the North, east, and south, by the Navijos on the west, with Jicavillas within our limits, and with out any allegrate protection against their hestile. But then I assume —what does not exist in the out any allegrate protection against their hestile. State of Texas—that this boundary was known, introduced, our flocks and herds are driven off by thousands; our reliaw citizens-men, women, it was open-was unfixed, and remains unfixed and children-are nurdesed or carried into cap to this moment, with respect to her limits west tivity; many of our citizens of all ages and and north of the Nueces. Why, sir, we gave sexes, are at this moment suffering all the hor- fifteen millions of dollars for the a Terrnorieroes of barbarian bondage, and it is utterly out that we bongle, and God knows what a costly of our power to obtain their release from a con-barg on to this country that was! We give firdition to which death would be preferable. The teen nullions of dollars for the Territories could be realth of our territory is being diminished - by Mexico to us. Can Texas justly, fanty, and We have neither the means nor any adopted honorably come to claim all she has asserted plan by government for the education of the ris-

a matter of duty. Now, sir, the resolutions Mr. President, I have said that I thought the a matter of duty. Now, sir, the resolutions which I have immediately under consideration propose a decision of those questions. I have said that there is scarcely a resolution in the series I have offered that did not contain some mutual concession, or evidence of mutual forbearance; that the concession was not altogether from the non-slaveholding States or the slaveholding States. These resolutions propose a boundary to Texas. What is it? We know the state and if of extendity and justice have not been displayed in the resolution. What is proposed? To confine her to the Nucces? No, sir. To extend it from the Sphine to the mouth of the land of the state of consum which exists in this content. diversity of opinion which exists in this country upon the subject of boundaries. We know that to the southern limits of New Mexico, and Texas was the Nucces -- that it did not extend to der the treaty of 1819. the Rio Grande. We know that the question of country. I have made no estimate about it, bu what is the Western limit and the Northern I believe it is equal in amount of acresheart of Texas was an open question—has been all along an open question when the boundary was run in virtue of the act of 1838, fore. And who is there that can say, with truth Sistes and Texas. Sir, at that time, the boundishty, no concession, in these resolutions, made dary authorized by that act of 1838 was to begin to Texas, even with reference to the question of at the mouth of the Sabine, run up to its head, to boundary line? They give her a vast the Red river, and thence westwardly with that equal in amount nearly, I repeat, to what she is river, to the 100 deg. of longitude. Well, sir, disputably possessed before—a country suffithat did not go as far as Texas now claims, and cleanly large, with her consent hereafter, to why? Because it was an open question. War carve out of it some two or three additions why? Because it was an open question. War carve out of it some two or three additional was waging between Texas and Mexico, and it States, when the condition and number of the was not at that time authorized to say what would population way render it expedient to make new be exactly the ultimate limits. But, sir, when States. Well, sir, is not that concession, liberwe come to the question of what was done at the airty and justice? time of her annexation, the whole resolution which relates to boundaries, from beginning to end, assumes an open, unascertained, and unix ed boundary to Texas on the West. Why, sir, what is the first part of the resolution? It is "that Congress doth consent that territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to Texas may be crected into a new State." "Properly included"—"rightfully belonging." It is not all that we propose to give them. The second resolution proposes to pay the p Texas may be erected into a new State." Properly included"—" rightfully belonging." It specifies no boundaries—it could specify no boundaries—it could specify no boundaries.—It will be possible for me to conclude today, although I wished to in point of fact we know existed. Now, sir, the latter part of it: "Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment of all questions of bounder to enable him to finish his remarks to-morrow?

Mr. Clay. I do not think it will be possible for me to conclude today, although I wished to go through as much as possible.

Mr. Foote. I will make the motion at any time that the senator may feel disposed to give

all beyond them, and to make it ired territory.—
The South, on the contrary, are auxious to extend their limits to the source of the Rio Grande for the purpose of obtaining an additional theater for slavery; and it is the question of the limits of Texas, and the authorized of the hands. tre for slavery; and it is the question of the limit of its of Texas, and the settlement of her bounds. Journ's? Suppose that a trenty of the limits of ries, which precedes all others. You will per-ceive that these difficulties of the boundary the United States, fixing the Nucces as the boun-question meet us at every step we take, in which there is also a third question also adding to the difficulty. do, or any other point, whatever limit had been

moment, and I think I shall have the concurring and particular increases to the street of the two senators from that state, when I mention toe fact, there is a feeling approximating to although the fact, there is a feeling approximating to although the fact of the street of the str

I mention the fact, there is a lessing appears in the United States have acquired to themed New Mexico of any union with Texas. of New Mexico of any union with Texas.

Mr. Rusk. Only on the part of office-lodders, office seekers, and those they could influence
Mr. Ciay. Well sir, that may be, and I am afraid that New Mexico is not the only place where office holders and office seekers compose the majority of the population of the country.

(Laughter) They are a terribly large class, I assure you sir. Now, if the questions are set thed which relate to Texas, her boundaries, &c. and which relate to the territory not claimed by great American family.

North crying out that if the question is not set, the United States, and have the question again tied by the Wilmot Prouiso, or some other redecided. I say possibly, because I am not of striction upon them, we absolutely do nothing, that class of politicians who believe that every And in my opinion we absolutely do nothing; the do not point the state of the state of the state of the state of things in New do not provide against these difficulties, and the recurrence of these dangers.

With respect to the state of things in New decide—great political, national, and territorial Mexico, allow me to call the attention of the Senate to what I consider the highest authority shich they are unterly menopetent. Whether I could offer, as to the state of things there ex.

country, under the constitution, instruct him as common to make the constitution, instruct him as criment has no right or power to interfere with follows: That whereas for the las three years the limits of a State whose boundaries are fixed, we have suffered under the paralyzing effects of known, ascertamed, and recognized -no power dians that surround us on every side, has pre-vented the extension of settlements upon our valuable public domain, and rendered otterly fu-an extremity, voluntarily, the general governtile every attempt to explore or develope the ment has no right to separate a Siste, or to take great resources of the territory. Surrounded by any portion of its territory from u, or to regard

plan by government for the education of the rising generation. In fine, with a government temprary, denbiful, uncertain, and mefficient in
character and operation, surrounded and despated by barbarous foes, rom appears inevitably hefore us, unless speedy and effectual protection beextended to us by the Congress of the United
States."

Mr. Clay. Now, sir, there is a set of resolutions indicative of the state of things there.

Mr. Clay. Now, sir, there is a set of resolutions indicative of the state of things there.

The war indicative that it is a set of resolutions indicative of the state of things there.

The war indicative the true war; but when she give into rist was

tions indicative of the state of things there; not a war of Texts and Mexico it was a war and if we go beyond the Rio Grande, to that of the whole thirty States with Mexico a war part not claimed by Texas, we find no better in which the government of the United States state of things. In fact, I cannot for a moment conducted the hostilities, and was as much the reconcile it to my sense of duty to suffer Cot. trustee and agent of the twenty since other States grees to adjourn without an effort at least being composing this Union, as she was the trustee and made to extend the benefits and blessings of agent of Texas. Sir, with respect to all these government to those people who have recently circumstances—such, for example, as a map an been acquired by us. With regard to that partian of New Mexico which lies east of the Rto Grande, undoubtedly if it were conceded to Tex. ble and eminently elevated individuals, as was es, there would be two portions there, disliking the lamented Mr. Po., late President of the each other as much as the office-seekers and of. United States, it was as increased of the would dislike each other if they were thrown to-States, or in any other character, otherwise than would dislike each other if they were thrown together. That, however, might be a remedy, as
relates to New Mexico. But all beyond Deseret and the north of California would be still open
to all the consequences of disorder, confusion,
and anarchy, without some stable government
emanating from the authority of that manon of
which they form now a part, and with which
they are but little acquainted. I think, therefore, that all these questions, difficult and troublessome as they may be, ourset to he may to a part and any
to the reaty as ellipse and the amexing
of the map to the treaty no more confirms
they are but little acquainted. I think, therefore, that all these questions, difficult and troublessome as they may be, ourset to be mad to set in any other character, otherwise than
as negotiating with Mexico, and then the Senate
had to set in concurrence with inin, to fix a
boundary. In respect to that map, which is atthe treaty disell is scient, from beginning to end,
upon the limits of Texas; and the amexing
of the map to the treaty as ellipse. lesome as they may be, ought to be met in a spir- to any other geographical subject which compos

a very large portion of the people of the United thence, with that itent, to the boundary between supposed that the Western limit of the United States and Spain, as marked out un-the Nuccess-that it did not extend to der the treaty of 1819. Why, sir, here is a vast the boundary between the United and justice, that there is no reciprocity, no con-

But sight is not all that we propose to give

dary that may arise with other Governments, and way.

Mr. Clay. If the Senate will allow me, I will

silvery, which Congress is called to pass upon at this time, there are none so difficult or troublesome as this which relates to Texas, is, has the question of boundary cause Texas, sir, has the question of slavery, and the question of Texas, the hording connected with the institution of slavery, rans into the question of Texas. The North, rans into the question of Texas, and that no cession of terms are perhaps, anxious to contrared was the institution of slavery and the power to settle. The question of Texas, the hording rans into the question of Texas, and that no cession of terms are perhaps, anxious to contrare Texas with the power to settle it, I ask; suppose that power to settle it is large boundary and three millions of your debt paid. I shall not repeat the argument to find the power to settle it, I ask; suppose that power to settle it is large boundary and three millions of your debt paid. I shall not repeat the argument to the source of the sub-time deep and to make it free territory.

It is to the support and payment of the inside debts of the government of Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less tor from Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less tor from Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less tor from Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less to the section sum to the united States, and of course second resolution a sum which the worthy Senators in those charges, and of course tor from Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less tor from Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less tor from Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less the exect the care are revenues may be applied to the payment of the indicatent from all those charges, and of course tor from Texas, in my eye, thinks will not be less care the care are revenues may be applied to the payment of the indicatent from 3 the care required from 3 the sum of t

the treaty of limits between the United States that institution continues to exist in the State of and Texas, to find in the preamble of both these Maryland, without the consent of that State. treaties a direct recognition of the principles out of which, I think, spring our obligations to pay the debt for which the dates of foreign im-

ports were piedged winde Texas was an independent State.

The principle asserted in the treaty of limits with Mexico is that whereas he that the first period of the side of this body, that it did not contain an other side of this body. with Mexico is, that whereas, by the treaty of assertion of the unconstitutionality of the exer-1819 between Spain and the United States, a cise of the power of abolition upon the part of limit was fixed between Mexico and the United Congress, with regard to this District. States, Mexico then composing a portion of the then, as I have uniformly maintained in this bopossessions of the Spanish crown, although dy, as I contended in 1835, and ever have done, blesses was, at the date of that treaty, severed that the power to abolish slavery in the District from the crown of Spain, yet she was bound, as of Columbia has been vested in Congress by inving been a part of the possessions of Spain language too clear and explicit to admit, in my when the treaty of 1819 was made—she was judgment, of any rational doubt whatever, bound by that treaty as much as if it was made. What, sir, is the language of the Constitution?

bound by that treaty as much as if it was made with herself instead of Spain. In other words, with herself instead of Spain. In other words, "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases "To exercise exclusive legislation exercise exclusive legislation in all cases "To exercise exclusive legislation exercise exclusive legislation exercise exercise exercise exercise exercise exercise exercise exercise exercise part of a common empire cannot exonerate eith- whatsoever over such district, not exceeding ten er portion of that copies from the obligations under square, as may, by cession of puricular that are created when the coppre is entire and States, and the acceptance of Congress, become

unsevered. So the same principle is asserted in the seat of government of the United States."

Now, sir, Congress, by this granting of power es; the principle asserted being that the is invested with all legislation wintsrever over treaty of 1838 between Mexico and the United the District. Not only is it here invested, but States having been made when Texas was a it is exclosively invested with all legislation part of Mexico, and now Texas being dissevered whatsoever over the District. Now, err, can we from Mexico, she nevertheless remains bound conceive of any language more particular and by that treaty, as if no such severance bad taken comprehensive thin that which invests a legisliplace. In other words, the principle is this: tive body with exclusive power in all cases whatthat when an independent power creates an ob- soever of legislation over a given district of terligation or a duty, no subsequent political mis rivory or country? Let me ask, sir, is there any tortine-no subsequent political severance of the territory of that power-can exonerate it from me suppose, in addition to what I suggested the the obligations which were created while it was other day, that slavery had been abolished in an independent power. In other words to bring it down and apply it to this specific case, Texas position thy it was aboushed in all the States in being an independent power, and having a right to take loans, and to make pledges, having taken slavery within the District of Columbia, or is loans and having pledged the specific imports, slavery planted free to all elemany, without the arising from the customs, to the public creditor, arising from the customs, to the public creditor, are all the customs and any legislative arising from the customs, to the public creditor, possibility of the exercise of any legislative the public creditor became vested with a right power for its abulation? It cannot be invested to that fund of which he could not be divested in Naryland, because the power with which by any o her act but his own consent-by no Congress is invested in exclusive. Maryland, by the discal changes which Texas might subsequent-the therefore, is excluded, as all the other States of it think proper to make. In the absorption or the Union are excluded. It is here, or it is nomerging of Texas in the United States, the creditor, being no party to the treaty by which that operation was performed, did not lose his which I offered upon that occasion incompatible rights, but retained his rights to demand the ful-himent of the pledge and the payment of the this resolution contains. While I admitted the Just as if there had nover been any annex-ation of Texas to the United States.

That was the foundation upon which I arrived and consequently in the case of the aboution of at the conclusion a stract of in that resolution. - lavery within this District, if it deemed it propulse United Sixtes, having appropriated to them, or to do so-I advanted upon that occasion, as I selves the duries arising from unpuris which have contend now, that it was a power which Con-been pledged to the creditor by Texas, as an press cannot, in conscience and good faith, exerhonorable and just power, ought now to pay the case, while the institution of slavery continues do it for which these dates were scientify pledge, within the Stete of Maryland. The question, ed by a power independent and computent to sir, is a good deal aftered now from what it was make the pledge.

Well, sir, I think that were you to give to I allude was adopted by the Senate. Upon that Texas the large boundary that is assigned to her, show you take into view the abhorrance—for I comed in the exercise of the power; but in the think I am warranced in using that expression—to recession of the pornior of the District which which the people of New Mexico, cast of the south of the Poinnac, Virginia has become the Rio Grande, would look upon any political no more interested in the question of the aboli-connexion with Texas, and when you take into too of slavery in the rest of the District than view the large amount of meney, literating and any other slaveholding. State in the Union is inexponenting Texas from a portion of her posite to reserve in its abounton. The question now is dens, equal to that amount—when you have all confined to Maryland. I said upon that occasion, tosse circumstances into consideration, I think that although the power was complete and norinterpretable across, with regard to which, I can be added to receive the decrease of the power of the reserve in the second of the power could have entered inour Texas themselves, when they come to delibto the conception of Maryland or Virginia that erate upon this section by, should besitate a mo-slavery would be abolished here while slavery ment to accede.

I have finished my remarks upon this resolution, and it the senator wishes v, I will give way
to an adjourment.

Servery would be anothered here white stavely
communed to exist in either of those two reduces
Servery would be anothered here white stavely
communed to exist in either of those two reduces
to an adjourment. was invested by Congress within the ten miles In Senare, Wednesday, Fob. 6.

Mr. Clay resumed and concluded his speech of the United States. That was the great, parfollows: amount, solutiontial object of the grant. And in exercising all the powers with which we are inblage of beauty, grace, elegance, and initial vested, complete and full as they may be, yet the great purpose of the cersion having been to prototon that the hamble mailvalual who now create a satisfic set of government, that ought nddressee you means to attempt my display or to be the leading and controlling idea with Con-to use any amounts in gauge, any extraordina-gress in the ex-reise of this power. And incocontrovents or deparations of speech, they will much as it is not necessary, in order surveyly disappointed. This section of the a proper and suitable sout of govern year, and my own season of life, both admonish it. and States that slavery should be abolished year, and my own serson of the, both summers.

Insted States, that slavery should be abouted ments; but above all, Mr. Presiden, the work and ments; but above all, Mr. Presiden, the work and the country floweds my saying any thing but went apportants street to that subject; and my sole desire is to make myself, with series of the constitution, when all was pence, and the country floweds my saying any thing but went apportants street to that subject; and traceout, and concord—when brotherly affection and my sole desire is to make myself, with series of the tensil feeling prevailed throughout the windle throughout rooms. you, and by to ore who there proper to disten to a mannean of generous impalse, and with feelings not.

When, sir, yearedny, the adjournment of the Union close to make this grant—orther party When, sir, vestering, the dispersion of the discovery form of the resolutions which i have sub-citied future subject, their generous grant, without thought I had concluded the whole subject; but I was reminded by a brain i that perhaps I was to be turned against them, and I was reminded by a brain it that perhaps I was to be turned against them, and that the sword was to be in ed, as it were, to I was remoded by a briefit that perhaps I was not sufficiently explicit upon a single point; and that is, the relation of Texas to the government of the United States, in regard to that perion of the debts of Texas for which I think a responsibility exists upon the part of the givernment of the United States. Singlet was said that it might perhaps be understood that in the proposed grant of three unihous—or whatever may be the sum whenever it may be ascertained—to Texas, in consideration of her currender of her title to New Mexico, on this ride of the Rio Grande, in that grant we merely discharge the obligations of the cosmo at the time it was realle, and looking and the time the condition of the cosmo strained and purpose, and objects of the cession at the time it was realle, and looking at the condition of the cosmo strained at the condition of the cession at the time it was realle, and looking at the condition of the cession at the time it was realle, and looking at the condition of the cession at the time it was realle, and looking at the condition of the cession at the time it was realle, and looking at the condition of the cession at the time it was realle, and looking at the condition of the cession at the time of the condition. that grant we merely discharge the obligations ing at the condition of the ceding States at this which exist upon the part of the government of time - Congress cannot, without fortesture of all the United States, in consequence of the appro-priation of the imports receivable in the ports of and nations of honor, will respect as much as if

States. The obligation on the part of Texas to those obligations, not in my opinion less sacred pay the parties of the debt referred to, is compared in the parties of the subject, as building that if they had been inserted in e and uncancelled; and there is, as between the constitutional instrument itself. [To be concluded next week.]

exas while she was an independent power - they were found literally, in so many words, in

But that is not my understanding, Mr. President, the bond itself, interfere with the institution of

of the subject, as between Texas and the United slavery in this District, without a violation of all

ese two parties, no obligation on the part of

the United States to discharge one dollar of the

public debt of Texas. On the contrary, ar, by

here is no responsibility upon the part of the

Texas to him to reimburse the loan, and by the

appropriation of duties receivable upon foreign

an express declaration in the resolution of ad-Wonderful Care, The Belfast (Me.) Journal event are the United States to be liable to or with the asthma during the prevalence of east charged with any portion of the debt or liabili-ties of Texas. It is not, therefore, from any re-success," her husband mailed the weathercock sponsibility which exists to the State of Texas, with his head to the west, and she hasn't been the part of the government of the United troubled with the disorder since.

States, that I think that provision ought to be The Indiana House of Representatives and for that debt. No such thing. As between three passed, 53 to 41, a homestead law, exempting from sales under execution property of the these two parties, the responsibility upon the part of Texas is complete to pay the debr, and The name of the Post Office at West

But then there is a third party, no party to the Readsboro', Bennington Co., Vt., has been chanannexation whatever—that is to say, the creditor of Texas, who advanced his money upon the credit and faith of a selemn pledge made by OF Barnard Lynde, Esq., has been appointed tmaster at Guidord Centre, in place of Geo.

A. Huat, Esq., resigned. orts. The last is the party to whom we are In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Clay made a bound, according to the view I presented upon declaration, which produced great emotion: "I the subject. Nor, sir, can the other creditors know no South," he said, " to which I owe alle-

with Texas complain that a provision is made for giance. There are out two sovereignties to a particular portion of the debt, leaving the res-idue unprovided for by the government of the of this Union and the other is the sovereignty of tinguish any portion of the debt of Texas, under which she is now bound, in so far we shall contribute to the benefit of the residue creditors of Texas by leaving the funds of the public lands

held by Texas, and what other sources she may ty-three, how I would gaze:"-Post. held by Texas, and what other sources one may have applicable to the payment of those other debts, with more effect than if the entire debt, man, a Free Soil Democratic paper at Bangor, luding the pledged portion of it, as well as nas been cowhided by the wife of the publisher unpiedged, was obligatory upon her, and she of the Democrat, of that city, for an ungallant Nor can thuse creditors complain for another and scurrious charge against the lady who ad-

reason. Texas has all the resources which she had when an independent power, with the exception of the duties receivable in her ports up. foreign imports; and she is exempted from pean Times announces an agreement between the charges, expenditures, and responsibilities and Mr. Barnum for a professional ception of the duties receivable in her ports up-

dary that may arise with other Governments, and the constitution thereof," &c. That is to say, the is americal and the rightful and proper boundaries, without a specification of them; but maximuch as it was known that these boundaries. Without a specification of them; but maximuch as it was known that these boundaries. Without a specification of them; but maximuch as it was known that these boundaries. Without a specification of them; but maximuch as it was known that these boundaries. Without a specification of them; but maximuch as it was known that these boundaries. Without a specification of them; but may be the former to this country.

If me that the senator may feel disposed to give way, if the senate with allow me, I will see would have had to remained a separate and independent prover. For example, she would have had to remained a separate and independent of the senator of the south the provide for a certain amount of maximuch as it was known that these boundary desires.

Mr. President, I was about to remark, independent of the most liberal and generous boundary gainst any foreign enemy whatever; but, by her Gov. McDowell entertains the same opinions.



## A PROCLAMATION,

BY CARLOS COOLIDGE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

State House in Montpelier, on the first Wednes- bout the average daily on the Central road. day in January A. D. 1850, to consider of the proposed by said Council; and

1850, that on due consideration, the said Con- been received. vention adopted the Third, Foorth, Fifth, Sixth and figures following, to wit:

ARTICLE 3. The Assistant Judges of the County Court shall be elected by the Freemen their respective Counties.

Asr. 4. Sheriffs and High Bailiffs shall be

ART. 5. State's Attorneys shall be elected by the Freemen of their respective Counties.

Aur. 6. Judges of Probate shall be elected

ART. 7. Justices of the Peace shall be elect- it well worth examination. ed by the freeman of their respective towns; and towns having less than one thousand inhabitants may elect sepsu; towns having two thou-

Aur. 9. All the officers named in the pre- luck to him. ceasing writeles of amendment shall be anomally elected by builst and shall held their offices for ner year, and year commencing on the first day

of December next after their election. ART. 10. The election of the several officers mentioned in the preceding ar icles, excepting Town Representatives, shall be made at the im's and in the manner now directed for the chaice of Senators. And the Presiding officer of each Freeman's meeting, after the vetes shall have been trices, sorted and counted, whall in open meeting, make a certificate of each person voted for, as the case may be, and shall deliver such certificate to some Representative cluster as a member of the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to cause such certificate of votes to be delivered to the Committee of the General Assembly appointed to caseass the same. And at the sitting of the General Assembly next after such balloting for the efficiers aforesaid, there shall be a Committee represented of and by the General Assembly was shall be sworn to the General Assembly was sha

or the term of one year, or until their succes- their game of bargain and corruption? sure shall be chosen and quilified, or to the ad-purpment of the session of the Legislature, at I wish the cilibras of the Patriot and their con-Journment of the session of the Legislature, at which, by the Constitution and laws, their successors are required to be chosen, and not after such adjournment. And the Legislature shall provide, by general law, declaring what officer shall be a shall set us Governor whenever there shall be a vacancy in both the offices of Governor and Legislature for the constitution of the files of Governor and Legislature for the constitution of the session of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the Constitution and laws, their saccessing of the Constitution of the annual in which they have been and their constitution. The patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitutions of the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the call of the classes of the Patriot and their constitution, by the call of the classes of the clas esec, or by the remova; from office, or by the death, resignation, or mability of both Governor and Locatemant G vernor, to exercise the pawers and discharge the duties of the office shall exercise the powers and discharge the du-ties appertaining to the office of Givernor ac-the times. Fall and Winter clothing of every cordingly until the disability shall be removed, or a Governor shall be elected. And in case 

ch County respectively.

each County respectively.

The Senators shall be apportioned to the several Counties, according to the population as ascertained by the Census taken under the authoriof Congress in the year 1840, regard being always had, in such aperticement, to the Counties having the largest fraction, and giving to Vermonters, Hon. George P. Marsh, and Hiram Powers the first script have later

inge, Governor of the State of Vermont, hereby cause the said Articles of Amendment, adopted as aforesaid, to be proclaimed, to the end that the flour at 22s. per bbit, sent the whole out to Calithe people thereof. Same Given under my hand and seal of this pool Chron.

By the Governor,
GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

has come to hand.

Congress .-- Clay's Speech.

We again omit the usual summary -this time giving way to the speech of Mr. Clay. No speech ever created a greater sensation, either in Congress or the country, and we cannot doubt that our readers will be glad to forego the usual variety in order to have it in their possession as early as practicable. The remainder will be

given in our next. In Congress, the debate upon the Slavery question has been continued for the past week, and will continue some weeks more. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster will speak on the question in the Senate, and in the House-a legion. It is said that California will be admitted, with her present constitution, by nearly a two thirds vote in both Houses. Distinion is at a discount.

Central Railroad. Some weeks ago the Burlington Free Press announced "the largest freight tra n out of Burlington"-to wit: 23 car-Whereas, in pursuance of the Ordinance of loads, which went over the Rutland road. Hape Council of Censors, of the State of Vermont, pening at our depot on Monday, when the down dated "in Council of Censors, Feb. 1849," a freight train was in, we found 28 car loads, and Convention of delegates of the people met at the the conductor informed us that this was but a-

smendments to the Constitution of this State The to al amount of California gold received at the Mont up to Friday was eight mil-WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by the tions of dollars. Of that brought by the last order of said Convention dated January 12, three steamers, but one and a half millions have

Shakspeare. For the benefit of the admirers Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and of Shakspeare (not being moved to a puff by an Fourteenth Articles of Amendment proposed by "editor's copy," we commend a new and very said Council, which Articles are in the words beautiful edition published in numbers by Philips, Sampson & Co. Boston. It is printed with ly excellent engravings.

lected by the Freemen of their respective Grammar of Arithmetic, or Analysis of the Lemgauge of Figures and Science of Numbers: by Charles Davies, LL. D. New York, A. S. Barnes & Co.

Here is a new book and apparently a good one r the Freemen of their respective Probate Dis- also. Teachers and Superintendents will find

tants may elect any number of Justices of ta California" of Dec 31, that the Whigs of San the Peace not exceeding first; towns having one Francisco met on the 27th and organized for the in the units, I entirely concur, especially in what thousand, and less than two thousand inhabit first time as a political party. B. Similarious is the says of that existing identition which I that sand and less than three thousand inhabitants, chairman of the committee for the city, and may elect ten; towns having three thousand and Prederick Billings was nominated as a candidate less then five them and inhabitants, may elect for a vacancy in the Legislature—both Vermon-inhabitants, may elect fiften Justices of the to learn in other ways, is doing well. Good

stood ayes 12.061, noes 811.

Vote for Governor: F. H. Barnett, W. S. Sherwood. 33220 J. A. Sutier.

W. M. Stewart, I. W. Genry,

voted for, with the macher of votes gives for Dran Sini - Will you have the goodness to each annexed to his rune and designating the effice for which the voice acre given, a record of which shall be made in the Town Clerk's of ways been a supporter of the Vernant Patriot fice, and he shall scal up and certificate, and outil the editors thereof flow from the below of the words, Certificate of rotes for and add thereto, in writing, the title of the office voted for, as the case may be, and shall deliver pulse from then the kind thereto.

lambful discharge of their duty and whose that of trouble about the Long Team Deputies and tabilital discharge of their duty and whose duty of trouble about the Long Team Deputies and assistance, placed horizontal, midway of the cyit small be to examine such certificates and assistance. Sacriffs, as they be no them. All there is about indicate part of the boder. One pair of direct g certain the number of voices given for each can the long team is this; the long stature saw fit to detail, and the persons receiving the largest number of voices for the respective offices, shall be decired fully elected, and by such Commit which had too long played the despot in Vermont. tee be reported to the General Assembly, and I mak the candid people to look and see the men I me wheels of 3 1-2 feet in diameter, in a true of finers so elected shall be commissioned by who ruled our cancusses and conventions, and The eccentrics are placed on the outside of the the Governor. And if two or corresponds of signated for any one of said offices, shall have received an equal surabor of votes, the General instance, look at the nominations of the county. Assembly shad elect one of such persons to officers to Orange county, and other counties, a machine, Art. 11. The term of office of the Governor, Lauremann G wernor, and Treasurer of the
Since, respectively, shall commence when they
say the legislature did wrong in using their conSpringfield, and the water is very high. shall be causen and qualified, and shall continue stitutional right to put down the cliques and

ART. 12. The Treasurer of the State shall, ters, that by the resignation of Gen. Cass, and ART. 12. The Treasurer of the State shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give sufficient security to the Secretary of State, in behalf of the State of Vermont, before the Governor of the State, or one of the Judges of their respective of their respective of their respective of their respective Counties, he fore one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the two Assistant Judges of the County Count of their respective Counties, in such manner and in such sams as shall be directed by the Legislature.

ART. 14. The Senate shall be composed of thirty Senators, to be of the Freemen of the County for which they are elected, respectively, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and they shall have attained the age of thirty years, and they shall have attained the age of thirty years, and they shall be encertioned to the same of each County respectively.

The Senators shall be appeared to the same of each County respectively.

The Senators shall be appeared to the same of each County respectively.

The Senators shall be appeared to the same of each County respectively to the Governor of the State and the same of each County respective to the same of each county respectively.

The Senators shall be appeared to the same of each County respectively to the county respectively.

The Senators shall be appeared to the same of each County respective to the same of each county respectively.

all for party effect-to enrage the South against

Mr. Marsh in Florence.

We see it stated that the two distinguished each County at least one Senator.

Powers, the first acceptor in the world, have late.

The Legislature shall make a new apportion-ly first a meeting in Florence, the present resiment of the Senators to the several Counties, af-ter the taking of each census of the United States, or after a census taken for the purpose of such apportionment, under the authority of this State, always regarding the above provisions of this ar-ticle. informed, Messrs. Marsh and Powers were pays Therefore, be it known that I Cannes Cook- together, both being natives of Woodstock .-

same may be known and recognized as parts of forms from this port, where it proved an excel-the Constitution of this State, and binding on lent venture. The barrels soid at 86s, each, and he cleared £10,000 by the transaction .- Liver-

State, at Windsor, this Twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

CARLOS COOLIDGE. the Union-and we feel equally sure that public No. 3 of Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics of Mechanics where the question of dissolving the Union may To our Subscribers.

We thank those who have heeded our calls and squared accounts; and now for a fair and important notice to those who are in arrear. On the 20TH OF APRIL NEXT we shall erase from our direction books the names of all subscribers who are in arrear for more than two years, and proceed to collect the amount due from them. If any can pay without trouble, they have no excuse; if any will not pay except upon compulsion, duty to ourselves requires us to compel them; and if any really connot pay, it is time for us to stop furnishing papers with. out compensation. Nor is this course for our advantage only: it is really for the advantage also of all whose accounts are running up faster than they are aware of, and will prove a serious difficulty to them if suffered to go on. We are anxious to settle every case without recourse to the lawyer; but old accounts must be settled.

Godey's Lody's Book for March is received in excellent season. It is a good number.

The Southern Convention. The Legislature of Virginia, on Wednesday of last week, passed the preamble and resolutions relative to the Wesmot provise, the appointment of delegates to the Nashville Convention, &c. The resolutions were considerably modified, and old not then pass without much opposition. They co not treat the convenion at Nashville, in June next, s a body authorized to act for the whole South, but as a convention which can only co-sult and advise. They look on it merely as a notification to define what should be the action of the South in case of any interference in slavery. In case of a passage of the Wilmot provise, the governor is authorized to issue his writ for a convention of the State, which shall be empowered to select delegates to the general convention of the

IT The Legislature of Kentucky species Mr. Clay's position in the Senate has a unit course ly, and this, too, entirely insolicited by her disthe more that he has been asen of by so many Senators from the slave states, the man of many in the bo yorke Berrien and and Davis, of Mas, as well as its mountebank, Mr. Foote,—Mad.

The following are Mr. Webster's municipal on Monday, in relation to receiving a punton asking for a dissolution of the Univer-

Mr. President, I am much obliged to the mus-ber from Michigan, for the clearness and imagwith which he has expressed opinions in which, spread over the country, that there can be a may or such a thing as a peaceable breaking up if

I am quite sorry that my friend from New Hampehire has presented any such petition as this, and I shall be quite surplised if there be any votes in the Semite receiving it. It would e on our part an assumption of pawer; it would took as if by possibility we could do sampling to the effect and with the tendency which he, I will say, presumptuous petition, from whatever source it comes, calls open us to do.

I think the substance of this perit in is such that, to be appropriate, it should have had a pos-sable in these words:

"Gentlemen members of Congress, where is, it the commencement of this seems you and

cached you bok your solemn outlin in the prescon would support the constitution of the II ed States ; now, therefore, we arm you to mile momentate steps to break up the Usine, and overthous the constitution of the United States as seen as you can. And, as in duty bound, we Mr. Cass. That's first rate.

A Model Engine.

We take from the Syracuse Star, of Pob. I. a account of the steam engine " Languages The Lightning came up yesterday afterning on Utica, with a transaft six eight which care, with a strong head wind, to strayers minutes. -This is the greatest speed on record, in this curry or Europe, taking the length of the coul 53 miles. The running speed would be just 51

Her extenders are 16 melies diameter, 22 men-

On the Hudson, at Albany, the long boats have renewed their business. The Albany Argus of The warm rains at the close of last week have

broken up the Mohark and Hudson. On Sanday aftern on the sce broke away at Troy, and passed away rapidly from that off until its in-gress was circled by a dam formed open to Buth, where the ice was blocked on two great beight, setting tank the waters man Troy and submorging the lower portune of the city. Liter to the evening the dirac formed at Bala good way, and the ice passed gradually out of the reer opposite the cuy. On the Lordats at Casto ton the ice was againstopped, throwing back to of Governor; and such officer so designated, making some improvements on his beautiful water upon the city, immulating Q-ray street and shall exercise the powers and discharge the du- Cioting Depot. He consider keeps pace with der water. The damage done to properly is compensatively trifling, our overchants in ving half sufficient warning to remove their efficie ou harm's way.

Panther killed in Verment - A Mr. Burnt caught a punther in a bear trap in Manchester on the 5th inst. The skin of the animal has been presented to the University of Vermont, and pinced in the Museum of Natural History. Length of the Panther from nose to the tip of the tail, 6 feet and 7 mches. Weight 86 bs.

(F The Montreal Gazette complains that guators from the United States have come umong the Canadians, for the purpose of furthering the ends of the annexationists. It warns an that the conduct they are pursuing is dangerous for them, and likely to lead to serious sequences.

Mr. Hannegan. The New York Globe has

the following paragraph:

"We perceive that our late Minister to Berlin, Hon, Edward A. Hannegan, has returned in found for ours, who the Europa; and a personal friend of ours, who knew him intimately abroad, authorizes us to say that the letter defaunatory of Mr. Hannegan, pull hashed in the Whig papers of Boston, and copied elsewhere, makes nothing but statements utterly without foundation. Mr. Hannegan never tasted a drop of ardent spirits during his whole residence in Europe, and his conduct was of the most amicable and exemplary character under all circonstances. The stories, therefore, of the letter writer in question, are most cruel as well as unjust, and were no doubt the manufacture of some personal ill feeling and malignity?

New difficulty with Great Britain - Hon. H. H. Sibley, delegate to Congress from Minnesota, complains to the Secretary of Scate, relative to the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians in our north-west territory by the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Clayton replies, under date of December 11th, that the United States Minister in London, has been instructed to address a re-monstrance to the British Government on the sbject. The correspondence appears in the

Vermont Valley Railroad .- At a meeting of the Directors of this Road, held at Brattleboro' on the 13th instant, a contract was entered into with responsible persons to proceed this impor-tant enterprise forthwith. The parties agreed that the entire road should be completed and in readiness for the running of the cars, within fif-teen months at farthest. This road is to exten 1 from Brattleboro, where it connects with the northern terminus of the Vermont and Massa-chusetts Railroad, along the west bank of the Connecticut river to Bellows Falls, there uniting with the Sullivan Railroad at its southern termi-